

STARTLING DISCLOSURE!  
HENRY CLAY proved, by the authority of DANIEL WEBSTER, to have been opposed to Protection when he (Clay) drafted the Compromise Act!

THE PROOF AT LAST.  
We copy the following from the Madisonian, as the most powerful evidence that has yet been adduced to prove HENRY CLAY'S hypocrisy on the Tariff.

MESSRS. WEBSTER AND CLAY.  
We take the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"The editor of the Madisonian intimated a few days since, that he would do something dramatic if Mr Webster should venture to advocate the election of Mr Clay on the ground of his friendship to the tariff, and we were (of course) exceedingly solicitous to ascertain what sort of a thunderbolt was to fall upon the head of Mr Webster, if he should dare to say any thing in favor of the whig candidate for the Presidency. But it seems we mistook the meaning of the Madisonian man entirely. He was not going to do any thing with Mr Webster; it is Mr Clay that Mr Webster dares to open his mouth for him. The Madisonian is going to prove that Mr Clay has at one time 'proposed to abandon all protection on articles manufactured in the United States.'"

Suppose we prove it so we and Mr Webster.

About the time, indeed at the time, (1842) when a bitter controversy was going on between the Hon. Henry Clay and the Hon. Henry A. Wise, in relation to the unfortunate Cilley duel, Mr Wise being prevented from expressing his views on the Tariff, by some rule of the House, announced his purpose to embody them in an address to his constituents, which would be published in the newspapers.

Immediately after the announcement was made, Mr Webster, being then Secretary of State under Tyler, and taking a most active part in the vindication of the Administration, and in opposition to the assaults of Clay and his friends on it, sent to the Madisonian office, where it was known the address of Mr Wise would be published, the following note desiring it to be inserted in the address, as a separate and distinct paragraph, which was accordingly done:

"I am informed and authorized, by one who saw the manuscript draught of the act of 1833 before it was offered, to state that 'when Mr Clay drew the act of 1833, and showed it to his friends in his own hand-writing, after the clause which provides that only such duties shall be laid as are necessary for an economical administration of the Government, after the 30th of June, 1842, the following words, or other words precisely equivalent, were added to wit: 'And such duties shall be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic articles whatever.' It may fairly, therefore, be claimed that the great author of what is called the American System himself has, in the most direct manner, acceded to this principle at least, that duties must be laid primarily for revenue, and not for protection alone. This is the leading principle to which the faith of the nation has been solemnly pledged, and one from which it will never be safe for the great protected interests themselves to depart."

On the margin of Mr Webster's note there was a P. S. in pencil mark, which ran as follows: "The words quoted beginning at 'And,' and ending at 'whatever,' are a literal copy from the original draft in Mr Clay's handwriting.—D. W."

It may be remembered that Hon. C. J. Ingersoll stated last spring, in the House, that he had heard that Mr Clay had once agreed to yield the principle of protection—and that Mr Clay acceded him, when in Washington, last May, on the subject, and pronounced the statement a "falsehood," and the one who had communicated to him the information a "calumniator!"

Will he pronounce Mr Webster a calumniator?"

We have more than once demonstrated that some fifty of Mr Clay's nearest and dearest friends oppose, directly and indirectly, the passage of the existing Tariff act; and have asserted, on tenable grounds, that the Clay party in Congress were opposed to its passage. Mr Webster was undoubtedly in favor of the act; and while striving to array the manufacturers against Mr Clay, lost no opportunity to reconcile them to Mr Tyler. Some of the seeds he sowed have taken root.

Was it not too much for patient endurance for Mr Webster, after "providing for his family" and his friends, by his labors in behalf of the Administration, to turn round and denounce it, and become the advocate of Mr Clay because of his advocacy of the Tariff?

But we have other witnesses, and among them Mr Marshall of Kentucky, with whose testimony we will pause for the present.

We make the following extract from Mr Marshall's letter published in the National Intelligencer:

"I will appeal from the Press to the People. From the leaders to the troops. I will not be cashiered or drummed disgracefully out of camp for having first indicated the path to victory, (in advocating the tariff), while others, who watched the course of the battle in prudent silence, or were found actually on the other side denouncing me till unexpectedly the tide of war changed, now rush loudly in to seize the spoils and wear the laurels. It will be remembered that I fought up when I first made the proposition, (the tariff bill) under the load of obloquy and the weight of most unworthy suspicions. That my course was said to be dictated by my hostility to Mr Clay. That I was feeling an ancient family grudge. It will be remembered that the known partisans, the peculiar personal party of that gentleman, sought by every means to defeat the bill. Whether they or I judged most wisely, let the world decide. I do not of course ask to be remembered at any of the whig jubilees in connexion with the subject, but I do entreat that my district may be allowed to spare me a little longer, and may not furnish the halter for my execution at least while the duties remain what they are upon hemp."

From the Kentucky Gazette.  
BURR AND CLAY.

On the 31st of October 1828, the affidavit of John Downing, Lexington, Kentucky.

"At the time of Aaron Burr's first visit to the town of Lexington, I was sent for, by John Jordan and Major Boyd, sitting in a room together. Jordan introduced me to Mr Burr, who invited me to accompany him up stairs. I followed on, until he led me into the garret. When there alone with him, he developed what he represents to be his plan, and solicited me to join the character of a spy, for which duties he stated I had been recommended by Jordan. His designs, as unfolded by himself to me—were upon Mexico; and he represented the prospects of immense wealth, he likewise declared to me, that many individuals of the highest respectability in this place and elsewhere, had associated with him. I heard nothing of any unfriendly design upon the Union.—After leaving Burr I consulted some of my friends on the propriety of joining him, among the rest, Mr Clay, who at that time was a respectable young lawyer of this town and my particular friend. He advised me by all means to engage in the project, urging a variety of reasons why it was better for me, than to continue laboring at my trade of a carpenter. As a further inducement, he stated that he himself was engaged with Burr, and intended to go with him. After the interview with Clay and one with Jordan, and with the idea that they were going, I made up my mind to engage with Burr in his schemes; regarding them as I did, as perfectly legitimate and proper."

After I had become one of Burr's men, I had repeated interviews with him, in Jordan's garret to which no one was admitted but ourselves. When I had concluded, and departed from the room some one else would be admitted singly and alone—in returning from these interviews, I have repeatedly met Henry Clay ascending to the garret, into which he was admitted by Burr to a private interview. I have often in going up to the garret met Clay descending, and I distinctly recollect, that upon one occasion he left the garret room in which he was just as I entered.

When Clay was in this place last, he sent a young man to me to complain that I had charged him with being associated with Burr. I replied that I did not know that I could prove the fact upon Mr Clay, for I had only his (Mr Clay's) word for it, together with the positive assurance of Aaron Burr, and I further answered, I would satisfy him that he had so stated to me, if he would acknowledge the truth.—Mr Clay did not pay me the visit desired. It was a matter of public notoriety, at the time Burr was here that Clay was his particular friend.

I determined at one time to abandon my intention of accompanying Burr; and upon making the suggestion to Mr Clay, he dissuaded me from it in the strongest terms, and finally succeeded in fixing me in my original determination.

Given under my hand at Lexington, Ky., this 31st day Oct. 1828.

JOHN DOWNING.  
Personally appeared before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, John Downing and made oath that the facts set forth in the above statements are true to the best of his knowledge.

O. KEE, J. P.  
October 31, 1828.

MR CLAY AND PROTECTION.

It is a fact that has not and cannot be denied, that Mr Clay in drawing up the compromise bill of 1833, actually put in a clause in the original draft, to the effect that the principle of protection should be utterly discarded after 1842, in adjusting the tariff. We say that it cannot be denied, because Mr Webster himself has touched for it, and his statement of the fact, in his own hand-writing, can be seen and examined by any person who will take the trouble to call for it at the Madisonian office in Washington.

The clause referred to provided that the duties necessary under an economical administration of the government after the 30th of June 1842—"SHOULD BE LAID WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE PROTECTION OF ANY DOMESTIC ARTICLE WHATSOEVER." So well convinced was Mr Webster of Mr Clay's treachery to the principle of protection in '33, and of the importance of putting the protectionists on their guard against his machinations in '42, that he volunteered this testimony against him—put it in writing, and sent it to a printing-office where a speech of Mr Wise was being put in type, with a request that it might be incorporated in that speech, and go out to the world as the authorized statement of 'one who knew' what he asserted. It was inserted in Mr Wise's speech, and published, while Mr Clay was at Washington, engaged in wriggling out of his responsibility in the matter of the Cilley murder—and never denied.

But what have we now from Mr Clay? Read his latest letter from the Blue Licks to Mr Clayton of Delaware. Who can rise from its perusal without astonishment at the stupendous audacity which it exhibits throughout! What is the drift of this whole letter? What could have called out Mr Clay at this juncture, in a private letter to his apologist and eulogist, on the subject of the compromise act, when "many letters" that "deserved an answer," were lying before him and in danger of having the go-by? What but the exigency occasioned by the republication, under the name of the real witness, of Mr Webster's condemnatory testimony? Who believes that Mr Clay would have volunteered as it were, to write this last letter with a correspondence on his hands sufficient to kill him, had not Mr Webster's testimony been brought up at this time in judgment against him? Can any body doubt that the real object of Mr Clay, was by indirection to impeach the testimony which he knew to be unimpeachable?

It is a very easy matter for Mr Clay now to profess the best kind of motives in the matter of the compromise bill; but the real question is, how did he propose to carry out his beneficent project? How did he propose to "preserve the policy of protection" in '33? What did he do, and how would the compromise bill have read if Mr Clay had had his way? Let Mr Webster answer: "When Mr Clay drew the act of 1833,

and showed it to his friends in his own hand-writing, after the clause which provides that only such duties shall be laid as are necessary for an economical administration of the government, after the 30th of June, 1842, the following words, or other words precisely equivalent, were added, to wit: 'And such duties shall be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic articles whatever.' It may fairly, therefore, be claimed that the great author of what is called the American System himself has, in the most direct manner, acceded to this principle at least, that duties must be laid primarily for revenue and not for protection alone."

"The words quoted, beginning at 'and' and ending at 'whatever,' are a literal copy from the original draft in Mr Clay's handwriting.—D. W."

Let the reader contrast this extraordinary discrepancy of facts, with Mr Clay's professions of motives now—and judge for himself whether Mr Clay is to be believed.

Albany Argus.

The Boatmen are awake!—On a count of boats on the Erie canal from Fultonville to Schenectady creek lock on Monday, September 24, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., there were

For Polk, 44  
" Clay, 9

On the 31st ult., a gentleman took a boat on the canal at Fultonville for Fort Plain, and took the occasion to canvass the downward boats with the result as follows:

For Polk, 23  
" Clay, 5

Fonda Sentinel

A Polker.—In one of the military companies out for drill, on Monday, a vote being taken on the Presidential question, resulted as follows:

For Polk, 35  
" Clay, 0

This is a crammer—Clay's Texas letters are working to a charm.—Rochester D. Ad.

The military will take Texas, and no mistake. At the instigation of a few brawling whigs, a vote was taken at our company training, the other day, which resulted as follows:

For Polk, 57  
" Clay, 25

" Birney, 1  
" Tyler, 1

After which, three tremendous cheers were given for Polk and Dallas.—Idem.

At a company training at Pulaski, on Monday last, a vote was taken on the candidates for the Presidency, by the two companies commanded by Captains Harman and Averill, which resulted as follows:

For Polk, 77  
" Clay, 57

As goes the militia, so goes the country.

At a raising in Redfield, on the 17th ult., a vote was taken on the Presidency, which resulted as follows:

For Polk, 16  
" Clay, 1

Oswego Palladium.

On the 2d instant, at a company training of the militia under the command of Capt. Richard A. Miller, of the town of Marcy, a vote on the Presidential question was taken, which resulted as follows:

For Polk, 53  
" Clay, 8

" Birney, 2

Oncida Chief.

MR CLAY'S LATE TEXAS LETTER.

—ITS RECEPTION IN OHIO.

As we anticipated, this letter is doing its mission in Ohio and Western N. York. Such of the abolitionists as were about wheeling into the ranks, have stopped short and will now stick to their own ticket. This will defeat Clay as his only hope lay in large accessions from the abolition ranks; but these can be no longer expected. When Clay said "I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other," they are satisfied of the jesuitry of those whig leaders who were trying to enjoin them into their ranks.

It is well known that the Western Reserve is the Gibraltar of Ohio Whiggery. It is also a stronghold of abolitionism. A whig mass meeting at Cleveland had been advertised for some weeks. Immense preparations were made. Handbills and invitations were scattered all through Ohio and Indiana. It was a very large gathering, composed of whigs, democrats and abolitionists. Mr CORWIN, one of the ablest stump speakers in the Union, and Cassius M. CLAY of Kentucky, were present. This meeting was evidently intended to gather the abolitionists into the whig fold. But unfortunately for their plans, Henry Clay's last Texas letter arrived in Cleveland on the morning of the convention. It was immediately struck off in handbills and circulated through the crowd. The effect is said to have been extraordinary. "It was like firing a mine,"

It was contrary to the grounds that Corwin had taken in all the stump speeches he had previously made in Ohio.

The Rochester Advertiser says that the whig orators and leaders were so confounded by that forthrightly pronounced Clay's letter "a loco-foco forgery."

It requires but a few moments reflection to see how this letter will paralyze the party in Ohio. It knocks away even their hopes of victory. It is at war with the positions they have taken on the annexation of Texas from the first of the campaign. They relied upon Mr Clay's letter in April last, and now within two months of the final result, the chief ground of opposition upon which they have avowed uncompromising hostility to Annexation, is suddenly and most extraordinarily repudiated by the great leader,—thus dishonoring them, while it weakens their chances of success.—Albany Argus.

CAUSE ANDEFFECT.

The Kennebec Journal of Aug. 9, had the following paragraphs in an editorial article.

"Several years ago, Dr Wm. Ellery Channing addressed a letter to Henry Clay against the annexation of Texas."

"He saw that object was the extension of slavery, and he demonstrated this seven years ago as with a pencil of fire." "Mr Clay has undoubtedly read it, and it is easy to imagine that it must have had some effect in deciding his course in coming out as he did in April last, strongly against annexation." Since April last, Mr Clay "has undoubtedly read" the signs of the times, visible in the South and West, "and it is easy to imagine they must have had some effect in deciding his course in coming out as he did in his letter, 'personally,' in favor of annexation."—Augusta (Me.) Age.

READ THIS, REPEALERS.—IT IS FROM HENRY CLAY.

"He (O'Connell) would exclude us (slaveholders) from European society—he who himself can obtain only a contraband admission, and is received only with scornful repugnance into it! If he be not more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us! Yes, sir, I think the American Ministers would best have pursued the dictates of true dignity, by regarding the language of the member of the British House of Commons, as the *undignified* ravings of the *pioneer of his country*, and the *liar* of a foreign and kindred people."—Henry Clay, U. States Senator, 1839.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

The nominations of SHUNK in Pennsylvania, and THOMPSON in New Jersey, are received with as deep and enthusiastic a feeling as that of the great name of SLAYESBY is now hailed in every section of New-York. They unite the Democratic Party not only firmly but zealously. We all know that there is fire and enthusiasm here. The same tone pervades Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Who will now gainsay that the presidential prospects of Gov. Polk are not brightening in the light of approaching victory? Even our whig opponents feel more dismayed than they have in months. Their great embodiment is gradually going overboard under the power of the popular rush.

The middle states give 68 electoral votes—nearly one quarter of the whole electoral college. Their vote must be decisive of the Presidential question. If they are given to Polk, Henry Clay will remain at his farm in Ashland.—Albany Argus.

MARRIED.

In Cambridge Aug. 22d by Rev. S. Stone Mr JEREMY C. HOWE to Miss BETSEY THOMPSON.

In Hartford, August 4th by Hon. George E. Wales, Mr ALONZO B. NUTT to Miss LOUISE A. KNEELAND, both of Hartford.

DIED.

In this village, on the 10th inst., of consumption, Miss ANGELIA D. RAYMOND, aged 15 years, daughter of the late Dr. Frederick Raymond of Newburgh, Maine, and Sally Raymond. Her mind, pure, unimpaired, unclouded, her conduct exemplary.

In Pontiac, Aug. 30, Deborah, wife of Mr Willard Lamb, aged 70. She was a victim of consumption for many years. But she has been sustained by strong faith in the Gospel of Christ, and a reliance upon the precious promises therein contained, and she breathed out her life in the arms of her Saviour, in the full belief of the ultimate redemption of the family of man, from sin and bondage. And may that grace which sustained her in life, supported her in death, be richly shed abroad in the hearts of mourning relatives, and enable them to look with an eye of faith beyond the bounds of time to that land where he will swallow up death in victory, and the Lord God will wipe away tears from all faces. B.

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OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at the Brick Store, opposite the Bank, direct from

NEW YORK & BOSTON,

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS VICINITY, INCLUDING

50 PIECES

BROADCLOTHS,

In Blue, Black, Blue, Brown and Lavender Green Colors, Twilled and Plain of every Style and Price.

1500 yds CASSIMERES,

FANCY DOESKINS

AND SATINETTS,

Being the latest styles to be found, at prices from 25 cts. to \$3.00. Super Silk Velvet, Satin, Rich Valenciennes and Gowns.

VESTINGS,

In Great Variety.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

RICH SILKS AND SHAWLS,

Including some new and beautiful styles.

50 Pcs. RICH DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Mons de Laines, Chambray Alghans, Rep. Cashmeres, Cashmere d'Emmer, Rich Fig'd Linettes, of the most beautiful Styles and Fabrics imported.

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Thick Merinos, Super Silk W. Alpacaes, Rich Orleans Laines, Deimere Cloths, Made colored Merinos.

250 PIECES PRINTS,

Of the Newest and Richest Styles at Reduced Prices.

A complete assortment of

White Goods,

SUCH AS LACES, LAWNS, MUSLINS, JACKETS AND LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

SHEETINGS, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, AND BLEACHED COTTONS, at the very LOWEST PRICES. Also a complete assortment of

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS,

SUCH AS RUSSIA, SCOTCH AND BIRDS EYE DIAPERS, WHITE DAMASK TABLE SPREADS, BRO LUXEN DO, COL'D COFFIN DO, NAPKINS, HUCKABACK TOWELING &c. &c.

Purchasers of Dry Goods for and near as depend upon finding the above one of the best stocks of goods in this region from which to make their selection and we guarantee the Prices to be as Low, if not Lower, than at any other store in the County.

The goods have been selected with great care from the most extensive stocks in New York and Boston particularly for this market and the

STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICES cannot fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

CHARLES DANA JR.

Woodstock, Sept. 17 1844

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1844.

At Market 1000 Best Cattle, 75 Steers, 2500 Sheep and 1200 Swine.

Prices.—Best Cattle.—We quote first quality, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Second quality, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Third quality, \$0.75 to \$1.00.

Sheep.—Lamb from \$1.25 to 2. Old Sheep from \$1.25 to 2.50.

Swine.—Shoats to peddle, 4-1-1 a 5-2. At retail, from 4 to 5-1-2.

N. E. Farmer.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

(JOINED TOGETHER FROM THE N. E. FARMER.)

SEEDS.—Hemp Grass, \$2.25 to 2.50 per bushel. Red Top to 100 cts. Clover-Northern, 10 to 11 c. Southern, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1.50 per bushel. Lucerne, 31 c. per bushel. Beans, \$1.00 per bushel.

GRAIN.—Corn—Northern new, bushel 10 to 10.50. Southern, round yellow, old, 9 to 9.50. Southern day yellow, new, 9 to 9.50. Old do, 8 to 8.50. Land No. 1, 10 to 10.50. Barley 60 to 65 c. Northern, 60 to 65 c. Southern, 60 to 65 c. Oats, Southern, 25 to 25.50. Northern do, 25 to 25.50. Rye, 25 to 25.50. Wheat, 1.00 to 1.05. Shorts, per double bushel 22 to 25—Bran 15 to 20.

FLOUR.—Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos., 84 1/2 c. 40 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 25 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 12 1/2 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 6 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 3 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1 1/2 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 3/4 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/8 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/16 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/32 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/64 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/128 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/256 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/512 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/1024 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2048 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4096 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/8192 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/16384 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/32768 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/65536 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/131072 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/262144 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/524288 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/1048576 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2097152 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4194304 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/8388608 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/16777216 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/33554432 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/67108864 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/134217728 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/268435456 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/536870912 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/1073741824 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2147483648 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4294967296 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/8589934592 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/17179869184 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/34359738368 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/68719476736 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/137438953472 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/274877906944 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/549755813888 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/1099511627776 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2199023255552 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4398046511104 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/8796093022208 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/17592186044416 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/35184372088832 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/70368744177664 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/140737488355328 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/281474976710656 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/562949953421312 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/1125899906842624 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2251799813685248 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4503599627370496 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/9007199254740992 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/18014398509481984 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/36028797018963968 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/72057594037927936 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/144115188075855872 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/288230376151711744 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/576460752303423488 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/1152921504606846976 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2305843009213693952 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4611686018427387904 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/9223372036854775808 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/18446744073709551616 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/36893488147419103232 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/73786976294838206464 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/147573952589676412928 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/295147905179352825856 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/590295810358705651712 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/1180591620717411303424 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2361183241434822606848 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4722366482869645213696 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/9444732965739290427392 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/18889465931478580854784 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/37778931862957161709568 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/75557863725914323419136 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/151115727451828646838272 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/302231454903657293676544 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/604462909807314587353088 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/1208925819614629174706176 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/2417851639229258349412352 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/4835703278458516698824704 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/9671406556917033397649408 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/19342813113834066795298816 lbs. do, 84 1/2 c. 1/38685626227668133590597632 lbs. do,